

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I do not quarrel with that, Sir. Is there any prospect of the encroachment being removed in the near future?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—We hope so.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I don't press the motion.

Motion withdrawn with leave of the House.

The Demand was put and carried.

Bill to amend the Cochin Cattle Trespass Regulation.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—I move that the Bill to amend the Cochin Cattle Trespass Regulation be taken into consideration.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—I second it.

Deputy President.—Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Cochin Cattle Trespass Regulation, III of 1971, hereinafter referred to as the said Regulation, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble

Preamble put and carried.

1. This Regulation may be called the Cochin Cattle Trespass (Amendment) Regulation.....of.....and it shall come into force on.....

Section put and carried.

2. To section 3, of the said Regulation, the following proviso shall be added.

Addition of a proviso to section 3.

“Provided the Government may by notification published in the Cochin Government Gazette extend the provisions of this Regulation to ducks and drakes and may authorise the persons mentioned in section 10 to seize or cause to be seized such ducks and drakes as commit the trespass specified in section 10 and impound such ducks and drakes. The Government may also by notification published in the Cochin Government Gazette, frame rules for the impounding of ducks and drakes and the rules when so published shall be deemed to form part of this Regulation.

Section put and carried.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—I move that the Bill may be taken up and passed to-morrow.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—I second it.

Motion put and carried.

The Cochin Arbitration Bill.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—Sir, I move that the Cochin Arbitration Bill be read in Council.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—I second it.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—The object of this Bill is to provide for reference to arbitration matters which are not provided for in the Civil Procedure Code. In the Civil Procedure Code there is only provision for reference of matters pending adjudication by the court itself. There is no provision for refer-

ence of agreements of arbitration by parties. The object of this bill is to make provision for such a thing also and we are only copying the provisions relating to this matter from the Indian Arbitration Act, that was passed in British India in 1899. Necessary changes have been made, and I do not think that any further statement is necessary to make the House understand the object of the bill itself.

Motion put and carried.

Secretary to the Council.—The title of the Bill is “The Cochin Arbitration Bill”.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—I request the President that Standing Order No. 32 may be suspended and I may be permitted to move for the consideration of the Bill at tomorrow’s meeting.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—I second it.

Deputy President.—I want to ascertain the view of the Council whether any of the Members want to send amendments to the Bill. Anyhow the Standing Order is suspended.

Motion put and carried.

The Cochin Nationality Bill.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—I move that the Cochin Nationality Bill be read in Council.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—I second it.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—The object of the Bill is stated in the statement of objects and reasons.

The reason for the introduction of this piece of legislation was on account of a letter that our Darbar received from the Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States. It runs thus:—

“I have the honour to enclose for the information of the Darbar a copy of the Persian Law of Nationality promulgated on the 6th September 1929, from a perusal of which it will be observed that in order to secure the right to receive British protection in Persia to descendants born in Persia of an emigrant, from a place, nationals of which are British protected persons, two conditions must be fulfilled. It is necessary that there should be a nationality law for that place which provides.—

(1) that descendants born abroad of a subject migrating from that place possess the status of a subject of that place for the requisite number of generations; vide Art. II of the Persian Law of Nationality; and

(2) that children born in that place to Persian fathers have the right of renouncing the nationality of that place on attaining the age of 18 years; vide Art. III of the Persian Law of Nationality.

(2.) If the subjects of the State are in the habit of migrating to Persia, then it will be necessary to introduce a Nationality Law or to amend any existing law, in order to provide that

(a) descendants of State emigrants born abroad are considered to be State Nationals for two generations, and.